

## New York Tribune

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## HOPE FOR TARIFF BOARD.

The refusal of the Senate to assist the House of Representatives in starting out the Tariff Board shows that there is still some hope of preserving an agency of high public utility, created with the laudable purpose of taking the question of tariff revision as far as possible out of petty partisan politics. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is still governed by the traditions of the "dark lantern" school of revisers. The tariff bills which it has passed since the beginning of the present Congress have been perfect models of old style, slapdash, haphazard bungling with the schedules for political effect. The bills were prepared in private by unknown advisers of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee. They followed no rational system of taxation, and one measure has been absolutely irreconcilable in theory with another. After taxing wool, because the Treasury was supposed to need the moderate amount of revenue derived therefrom, Mr. Underwood untaxed sugar, which brings in vastly more revenue, because the needs of the Treasury were declared to be secondary in importance to cheapening the price of sugar to the domestic consumer.

The Tariff Board has been a thorn in the side of the Democratic majority in the House, inasmuch as Mr. Underwood and his associates have not wanted to be guided by knowledge or logic in revising duties. They were irritated because the material supplied by the board exposed the ignorance and pettiness of the House. The Senate does not share the narrow views of the House, and some of the Democratic Senators are still willing to subscribe to the idea that an impartial investigation and scientific methods in regulating the operations of interstate commerce. The country would not like to see inexperienced amateurs like Mr. Underwood prescribing railroad rates, and it is to the credit of the Senate that it stoutly resists the effort of the House to abolish the federal instrumentality which now stands in the way of political jockeying with tariff duties.

The creation of a Tariff Board was one of the most substantial achievements of President Taft's administration. It was a long step forward toward the elimination of ignorance and favoritism in tariff legislation. The board has had the hearty support of those who think that the time has come to put tariffs on a just and scientific basis. It looked for a time as if the reactionary scheming of Messrs. Clark and Underwood would result in killing the board and leaving the way open again for incompetent and partisan manipulation of the schedules. The vote in the Senate revives confidence that the great gain in efficiency made when the board was created will not be lightly surrendered. After the country's experience with the beneficial work of the Interstate Commerce Commission it would be a piece of Bourbonish stupidity to do away with an agency of almost equal promise like the Tariff Board.

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The straining of relations between Spain and Portugal over the conduct and treatment of Portuguese revolutionists in the Spanish borderland has long been expected. Much, however, must be granted to the impulsive and sensitive Latin temperament, and too much weight should not be given to the first somewhat excited utterances on either side.

The situation seems to be that a group of Portuguese royalists some time ago found lodgment in Spain, there plotted a revolution and restoration and are now returning to Portugal with belligerent purposes. Portugal thinks that Spain ought to restrain them, and Spain replies that she will not do so unless Portugal defrays the cost; and that Portugal is incensed over what she regards as Spain's indifference to the obligations of neutrality.

Since the revolutionists are not recognized as belligerents the question is not so much one of neutrality in the common meaning of the term as of police service. There can be no doubt that Spain is bound, morally and legally, to prevent her own subjects from invading or disturbing her neighbor; but it does not appear that they are attempting to do that. She is also bound to restrain, at her own cost, any Portuguese to whom she may give asylum from using her territory as a base of operations against their own country; and it is the fulfillment of that obligation which Portugal now reasonably demands.

Moreover, it would probably be to Spain's own interest to play a neighborly part, even at some little expense to herself. It is true that from one point of view she might sympathize with the Portuguese royalists and wish them success in overthrowing the republic, lest the established success of the republic in Portugal should encourage republicans in Spain to renewed

activity. But a broader and saner view would impel the Spanish government to stand for law and order and constitutional authority, realizing that the success of a revolutionary movement, even though it be for a royalist restoration, would be far more menacing than the maintenance of the republican government.

## "SHARP PRACTICE."

"Sharp practice" in the bright lexicon of Colonel Roosevelt seems to be any practice which does not conform to what at any particular moment he regards as his interests. The "square deal" of one instant is the "sharp practice" of the next.

Mr. Roosevelt's latest charge that he was cheated at Chicago turns on the calling of two Massachusetts alternates when the delegates-at-large refused to vote. He says in "The Outlook" that these votes "were counted" only by the extraordinary ruling of "Chairman Root that when a delegate answers 'present and not voting' his 'alternate' should be called to vote, although provided that alternate is a 'Taft man' and the delegate a Roosevelt man." And on Tuesday he declared to his followers: "They swapped the electoral vote of Massachusetts 'for two more stolen delegates. I think it was about as expensive a bit of 'sharp practice as I ever saw indulged in.'"

Yet those "stolen" delegates belonged to Mr. Taft according to Mr. Roosevelt himself. Mr. Taft won the preference primary in Massachusetts. Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly declared that Mr. Taft was entitled to the support of the delegates-at-large. It happened that a ballot complication gave the election to friends of Mr. Roosevelt under a moral obligation to vote for Mr. Taft. They refused to abide by that obligation and said they would violate their instructions. Mr. Roosevelt at first lectured them on the infamy of this conduct and urged upon them their duty to support Mr. Taft. When, however, his situation became more acute, he was ready to use these men, and, in spite of his preaching, sent them into the convention to violate their instructions and to sit silent, refusing to vote. Then it became "sharp practice" to call on the men chosen by the voters of Massachusetts to represent them if the delegates failed to perform that duty.

And, by the way, how did Mr. Root know these silent delegates were Roosevelt men? They were instructed for Taft. Mr. Roosevelt had told them they must vote for Taft. Had Mr. Root any reason to suppose that Mr. Roosevelt had abandoned the "square deal" and was "stealing" delegates who, he declared, as a matter of the highest morals belonged to Taft? Was it so notorious that Mr. Roosevelt had turned to "sharp practice" and came into the convention with unclean hands, that Mr. Root should have known that the calling of two alternates to vote in place of the two Taft instructed delegates failing to perform their functions was a theft from Mr. Roosevelt? What has Mr. Roosevelt been saying lately about the righteousness of recovering stolen goods?

## POLICE AND GANGSTERS.

The published records of the men wanted for the murder of Rosenthal are as much an indictment of the police as is the murder itself. One of the men is set down as a professional murderer for pay and noted for the ferocity of his killings. He cut a man named Keegan "to ribbons" and five months ago shot a gambler named Bernstein. These are given as his known offenses, but he is supposed to have been guilty of others, both as an individual in the business of "beating up" and killing for hire and as a member of an East Side gang. Another is a pickpocket and gangster, never convicted elsewhere; recently "shot up" a billiard room. Another is the brother of a pickpocket arrested some time recently in connection with a wholesale killing in a gang fight. Another is a "stick-up" man, making a specialty of robbing disorderly places and small gambling houses.

None of these men has ever been convicted, yet they are described as professional criminals, members of a murderous gang, ready for anything from a hold-up to an assassination. When any of them has been arrested he has always escaped punishment. The evidence "peters out" or influence saves him.

What are the police for, when crimes such as these men are said to be in the habit of committing go unpunished and the perpetrators are not disturbed in their operations? Does the protection which the gamblers give to the police extend to the gang men whom the gamblers employ to keep rivals out of the field? Why has no real effort ever been made by the police to break up these murderous gangs, which, as the Rosenthal case shows, are constantly ready to furnish assassins for hire?

## SOAPSDS AND HEALTH.

Hundreds of Boy Scouts are to be turned loose on East Side tenements and streets next week, armed with brooms and brushes and disinfectants. They are expected to rid the cellars of rubbish and the houses of dirt and help the Street Cleaning Department in its efforts to make the crowded East Side resemble a section of Spottsville. Such a "clean-up" was tried in Brooklyn recently under the direction of the Tenement House Department of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and proved a decided success. It is now planned to extend the process to all sections of this city.

Most of the upstate cities with any pretensions to progress have an annual "clean-up week." It is boomed by their newspapers, commercial bodies and physicians and becomes a civic event. Private citizens clean up their houses and yards; the municipality does its best to put the town in order. The process is altogether beneficial. It improves the city and its residents in their physical surroundings and moral tone. There are difficulties in trying to carry out any such plan in a city of this size which do not exist in

smaller places. The "community spirit" which makes widespread effort to clean house possible in the more compact cities where the residents mostly own their own houses is absent here, and it is hard to stir up tenants of the tenements to clean somebody else's property. Nevertheless, it is well worth trying. Dirt ordinarily is the result of ignorance. There are few people, however shiftless, who would prefer to live in squalor if they had seen and understood the benefits of cleanliness. This East Side clean-up ought to show landlords and tenants alike the advantages of a little effort behind a broom and swards, with resultant benefit to health and morals.

## A MATTER OF RECORD.

Mr. George L. Record, the chief strategist and tactician of the Third Term party in New Jersey, remains admirably constant to the principles which have characterized his varied career. At the Asbury Park convention of his present party, according to its chief organ, the plan of campaign which he urged upon his colleagues was thus expressed:

Let us try to win in the Republican primary the primaries if we can, but if we don't win, then let us put up our own ticket.

That is to say, the Third Termers are to pretend, even to the extent of perjury, to belong to a party to which in fact they do not belong, in order, if possible, to steal its name and organization. But if they do not succeed in such theft, they are then to repudiate the result of the primaries in which they have participated, and bolt.

It has hitherto been Mr. Record's rule of conduct to remain "loyal" to a party only so long as there was actually or prospectively "something in it" for himself, and it is quite fitting that he should prescribe the same ethical practice for the latest faction in which he is seeking advancement and advantage. The lesson of it all, we suppose, is that the Third Term party has a monopoly of High Old Morality in contemporary politics.

## THE NEW YORK WAY.

A federal grand jury is inquiring why Colonel "Wireless" Wilson enjoyed such freedom from the customary restraints of a prisoner on his trip to this city in custody of a keeper. It is simple. The keeper was in New York and did as New York does. This is the city where criminals wanted by the police are not subjected to the ignominy of arrest, but ride at their leisure to Headquarters in taxicabs. Here extraordinary numbers of those found guilty never go to jail at all, owing to the tender-heartedness of some of our judges or the influence with the courts of those who make these judges. Moreover, even a federal prisoner confined to the Tombs was allowed by court order to go about and attend to his business whenever the need was pressing. If the Tombs gates did not close tight upon him why should they upon Colonel "Wireless" Wilson?

The keeper took Colonel Wilson to a boarding house in the Bronx, instead of to the Tombs. That was a partial punishment, and showed that the prejudices of Atlanta still cling to him in spite of the liberalizing atmosphere of New York. Had he fully imbibed the spirit of this generous and forgiving town he would have taken the colonel for his outing to a Broadway hotel, or, if he preferred to be out of the city, to the seaside or the mountains.

## UNSELFISHNESS.

It is surely natural that Mr. Winfield A. Huppuh should want to quit his place as Public Service Commissioner for the 2d District. He receives a mere \$15,000 a year for his service to the state in that office, and has discovered that he must work so hard that he is unable to give any attention to his private business affairs. It seems a little strange that Governor Dix should refuse to accept the resignation placed in his hands by Mr. Huppuh and decline to fill his place, thus releasing him from this onerous and unremunerative obligation. Mr. Huppuh and the Governor are personal friends. The Commissioner was manager of the campaign which placed his friend in the Governor's chair. It seems hardly the act of a friend to force the unwilling Mr. Huppuh to continue to serve the state at a loss to himself.

But there is more to the affair than that. Mr. Huppuh and Governor Dix are business partners. The Governor's friend is anxious to leave the state to its own devices in order that he may promote the fortunes of Governor Dix, as well as his own financial affairs. Mr. Huppuh is an able and energetic business man, for the Governor said so many times when he chose his partner to brace up the 2d District Commission. Thus it is evident that in forcing him to remain a servant of the state the Governor is depriving Mr. Huppuh and himself of all the profits which that master mind would evolve if again turned loose in the financial world. And this for a mere \$15,000, the highest salary paid by the state, attached to a job for which scores of hungry Democrats are clamoring. The Governor, hitherto unsuspected of being an altruist, stands revealed as guilty of unselfishness truly touching in this materialistic age. And he is dragging Mr. Huppuh into altruism by the scruff of the neck.

## BRAYS AND BULLMOOSINGS.

Mr. Taft's decision to make the tariff the main point in his campaign for reelection is pathetic.—The New York World.

Pathetic for Governor Wilson. How glad the Governor would be to get away from his party's tariff stand and a platform declaration that protection is unconstitutional, which Professor Wilson, the historian, has pronounced ridiculous!

If Governor Wilson had been nominated at Baltimore by the moneyed interests in the game was President Taft was nominated at the convention in Chicago, then Theodore Roosevelt might have had a chance of being elected on an independent ticket.—Norman Hargood.

Careful, Norman! The Annapolis Club will catch you if you don't watch out. Don't you know that the colonel has

himself condemned Mr. Wilson's nomination as a triumph of the interests and the bosses?

Really, this seems to be a Wilson year. Away out in the State of Washington Miss Florence E. Wilson, of New York, has just broken the world's typewriter speed record.—The Newark Evening News.

She can't compare with the speed with which Governor Wilson runs away from the political principles of Professor Wilson, of Princeton.

No good will come if we merely substitute one set of bosses for another.—Theodore Roosevelt.

That's what Pennsylvanians think about the substitution of Filinn for Penrose.

A West Virginia county has indicted Mr. Bryan for 1912. The Nebraska, however, is willing to allow Mr. Bryan a second term.—The Pittsburgh Post.

Strange, then, that he should have put in the Baltimore platform a proviso against giving Mr. Wilson a second term.

Colonel Roosevelt took a day off to-day. He wanted a little rest and relaxation before plunging into the final writing of his speech for the Chicago convention. This is how he loafed through the hours: Got up with the sun, worked in his library, had breakfast on matters that wouldn't wait, took Mrs. Roosevelt for a long walk toward Cold Spring Harbor, rowed a boat twelve miles, went back riding along a half-dozen sets of tennis on his return. Among the looting periods the colonel sandwiched the reading of the Stanley Investigating committee's report.—The Evening Mail.

Almost as restful as having a fit.

Now let the police show that they are worth something by breaking down these allibies.

If the Democratic notification committee is wise it will take a couple of natives of Princeton along so that it may be assured in advance whether it is offering the Presidential nomination to Dr. Wilson or to Governor Wilson.

Professor Parker has climbed up 20,200 feet on Mount McKinley and yet has not reached the summit. Yet Dr. Cook got to the very tip-top by climbing only 5,000 feet.

We will support no candidate for public office who is not a devoted supporter of the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt for President of the United States.—New Jersey Third Term Platform.

Roosevelt, Roosevelt, weber alles!

Los Angeles has a new ordinance abolishing the free lunch in saloons. In the face of the high cost of living, too!

Ex-Governor Fort of New Jersey presents a long catalogue of things which, he says, the Third Term party favors and the Republican party opposes. Careful examination of the list falls, however, to disclose the Law of Gravitation, the Decree of the Equinoxes or the Pons Asinorum. Why these strange omissions?

We may have buffalo hunts on Broadway, and all that, but we haven't heard of members of the President's Cabinet going about with armed guards to protect them from rampaging snuffragettes.

Mr. Hannis Taylor argues that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is voidable under international law because "a change has taken place in the fundamental conditions existing at the time it was made." Doubtless such a change has taken place. But it is equally certain that its occurrence was contemplated by the makers of the treaty and was explicitly and comprehensively provided for in the text of that instrument to the effect that it should in no wise affect the validity of the treaty.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The most harmful of all habit-forming drugs is cocaine," writes Charles B. Towns in the "Century." "Nothing so quickly deteriorates its victim or provides so short a cut to the insane asylum. It differs from opium in two important ways. A man does not acquire a habit from cocaine in the sense that he is virtually powerless for him to leave it off without medical treatment. He can do so, although he rarely does. On withdrawal he experiences only an intense and horrible depression, together with a physical languor which results in a sleepiness that cannot be shaken off. Opium withdrawal, on the other hand, results in sleeplessness and extreme nervous and physical disorder. In action, too, cocaine is exactly the opposite of opium, for cocaine is an extreme stimulant. Its stimulus wears off quickly and leaves a corresponding depression, but it confers half an hour of capability of intense effort. That is why bicycle riders, prizefighters and racehorses are often doctored, or 'doped,' with cocaine."

"You never appear at the parties given by your wife and daughters." "No," replied Mr. Cumrox. "You see, it isn't polite to talk about how money was acquired. But these parties need a lot of it and somebody had to take off his coat and hustle instead of leaning back and make a monologue."

"Naturally." "Well, I am the family secret."—Washington Star.

Remarkable letters were exhibited in a slander case arising out of a recent murder at Clonkeen, County Kerry, Ireland, which shocked the British Isles. A land-grabber, the most detested class in rural Ireland, was killed and disfigured after death. An effort, it is alleged, was made by a family named Quilter to fix the crime on a respectable tenant farmer, Patrick Moloney, through the medium of forged letters, which experts testified were undoubtedly written by John Quilter and his son and daughter. Several of the letters included bursts of diabolical "poetry," one running:

"Jack, my pen is bad and my ink pale, But the love of murder will never fail. The Quilters are believed to be insane, maddened by extreme poverty in the face of their neighbors' farming successes.

"Has he ever tried to tell how much he loves you?" "Frequently, but I am going to get some inside information this afternoon."

"How?" "I am going to take my engagement ring to the jeweler."—Houghton Post.

Manager Frohman finds opportunity in connection with the strike of the New York musicians to assert his hope in future divorce of the stage from the orchestra. "The Boston Transcript" says "The old tradition that there must be music between the acts will no doubt prove easier to uphold when the attempt is seriously made than most people are ready to admit. The entr'actes in the playhouses of to-day are rightly regarded as opportunities for comment, comparison

of views, a chat or what you will." That "The Transcript's" conclusion. That "what you will" covers a multitude of "little 'y's" have you?

Little Brother—What's etiquette? "No, Little Bigger Brother—It's saying 'No, thank you,' when you want to natter 'Glimme'—Judge."

The question should women practice operative surgery, which has been freely discussed in the papers of Vienna for weeks, is still the subject of letters and pamphlets in that city. The opinions of Dr. the Countess Marcella and Dr. Tora Teley were under discussion at Marienbad, says a letter from the Spa, "and one woman turned to a well known physician and said: 'Mr. Doctor, what do you think? Should a woman be allowed to perform surgical operations?' The physician asked to be excused from answering, but his friends insisted, and he said: 'Certainly she should—if the patient is fool enough to take the chance.'"

Gentleman—Waiter, bring me some rabbit pie. Waiter—Yes, sir. And what'll you have to follow? Gentleman—Indigestion, I expect.—Illustrated Bits.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## WADSWORTH FOR GOVERNOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: James W. Wadsworth, Jr., seems to be the logical candidate of the regular Republicans in this state for Governor. He has said he would like the nomination, and there are many reasons why he should have it. In the present rather chaotic condition of things political he would suit the men in control of the party better, and they would suit him better, than would be the case with any other candidate at all likely to get the Republican nomination. He would poll the regular or "machine" vote, and would be more likely to take away some of the Progressive vote from the new third party than anybody else now in the field. He is young and has a very attractive personality. His record as Speaker of the Legislature, notwithstanding his fight against Governor Hughes on direct nominations and kindred Hughes reforms, was on the whole excellent. He has a political creed and a political code, and whether or not they happen to coincide with the public's ideas at a particular moment, he is not afraid to stand up for his beliefs.

Mr. Wadsworth is not a spectacular public official. He broke away from Governor Hughes on the direct nominations issue, but before that time, in his first year as Speaker, he had smashed the Nixon machine in the Assembly and cleaned house there. He is not given to advocating flaming methods for remaking the political and economic worlds. It is unlikely that the statement of principles he made in announcing his candidacy will strike fire in a single human anatomy. It is very likely to be considered a sensible and practical political programme, the accomplishment of which would better conditions materially. In his short political career Mr. Wadsworth has had the peculiar experience of believing himself on his record wave, and then finding himself stranded in the backwaters and the wave of "progress" sweeping far ahead. Now, in a campaign where the main issue will be to decide just what constitutes real progress he becomes logically, on principles and record, the best man the Republicans have to offer to the people of the state.

REPUBLICAN.

New York, July 24, 1912.

## PROSE LAUREATE INVOKES MUSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The sultry reign of dog days is close at hand, summer's heat and humidity are already here, and country and seaside have awakened to their annual activities. Upon city and metropolis rests a spirit of listless languor, and a wilted humanity moves listlessly along the crowded thoroughfares or reclines lazily on the benches and grass of the public parks. All day long King Sol smiles lazily upon pavements and walks, whilst at night King Jupiter shines clearly over still heated roofs and spires. With coming of twilight the overcrowded trolley cars and the less crowded automobiles rush noisily out of the hot and uncomfortable city, carrying to country or shore those who are obliged by day to toil in sweltering office or factory. Beside the whisper of some breeze-kissed pine, amid the pleasures of some brilliantly lighted entertainment park, or hearing the sleepy murmur of the tide-moored ocean, mankind escapes for a while the sultry discomforts of summer, and he forgets for a while the heat and humidity of the day just passed and the sultry reign of dog days so close at hand.

CHARLES NEVENS HOLMES.  
Kittery Point, Me., July 19, 1912.

## IS THE BULL MOOSE TAME?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There is a certain Democratic newspaper in Brooklyn, that pleasingly gives plenty of space and time in its editorials to the one-sided dissection of Republicans going against the Regulars. This is lovely influence for the Democratic party, especially if a great majority of readers mind contain many Republicans who read it also, and jump over to the bull moose, against its horns.

"Is it a tame animal?"

What a lovely time if such influence can keep the Republican party split and every one tumble over the other to ride on the "bull moose." I believe the elephant is a little more intelligent than the bull moose's progressive hack or tear, ruin or rule methods.

Jokingly yours truly,  
ED SCHMIDT.  
Brooklyn, July 18, 1912.

## NO EXCUSE FOR THIRD PARTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: What would we think and say of a deacon allied with one of the churches who volunteered to teach a Sunday school class in some other church? If we were associated with either church we would undoubtedly characterize his course of action as irregular, to say the least.

Any Republican in office has less of an excuse for supporting a third, fourth or any other party but his own than a deacon would have were he to apparently apostatize; for voters in all the parties have little use for office-seekers whose principles are elastic and of a deep chameleon hue. LOYALTY.

New York, July 23, 1912.

## CONGRATULATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am glad to express my congratulations upon the vast improvement in The Tribune, which puts it in the front rank. The form is most attractive and the matter has been coming up steadily and has arrived. With best wishes.

New York, July 23, 1912. READER.

## THE BETTER TRIBUNE.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.  
The New York Tribune became a better newspaper when it reduced its price, and it will be better still now it has changed its make-up.

## People and Social Incidents

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Thompson returned from Europe yesterday and is at the St. Regis until to-morrow, when she will go to Washington.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived in the city yesterday from Newport and is at the Ritz.

Mrs. Anson R. Flower, who spent a few days at the Plaza, left there yesterday for her country place at Watertown, N. Y. She is making the trip by automobile and will spend a few days at Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who have been the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay for several weeks, will spend next month with Mrs. John A. Hartwell at her country place at Port Chester.

Henry White, ex-Ambassador to France, and Mrs. White will sail for Europe to-day, to remain abroad until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Birdseye Blakeman Lewis, who were in town for a few days, have returned to Millbrook, N. Y.

Mrs. Goodhue Livingston is in the city for a few days from Southampton, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens will leave their place at Castle Point, Hoboken, to-day for Newport, where they will pass the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherford, who spent a few days at the Ritz-Carlton, have returned to Tuxedo Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker are at Cedarcliff, their place at Riverside, Conn., for the summer.

Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton will go to the Adirondack camp of her father, J. Pierpont Morgan, on Tuesday to spend the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard will return from Europe early next month, and will spend the remainder of the season at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings sailed for Europe yesterday to remain abroad until September.

Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt is at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom have arrived in town from Lenox.

## NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Newport, July 24.—Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse gave a dinner to-day for the Count and Countess Schoenher. The guests were seated at one long table, which was decorated with red Rambler roses and lilacs-of-the-valley in high silver vases. The orchestra from the Casino played during the dinner and for the informal dancing that followed.

John R. Drexel gave a dinner entertainment to-night in honor of Ambassador and Mrs. Bakhmeteff, and a short musical followed. Mrs. Drexel has a luncheon for to-morrow, which will also be followed by music.

Mrs. Fred M. Davies and Mrs. Burke Roche were also dinner hostesses this evening.

Harry Brevoort Kane gave a luncheon at Narragansett Pier to-day for the members of the Outer Fountain Fishing Club, of this city. His guests included H. Cassimir de Rham, William R. Hunter, Elisha Dyer, Reginald Norman, Robert Segwick, Bradford Norman and Lewis Quentin Jones.

Penelope Jones will give a luncheon on the steam yacht Narada on Sunday. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has taken August 1 for a dinner, Mrs. John R. Drexel August 7 and 17 for dinners, and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Forsyth Wickes and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas will give dinners on August 22, preceding the dance for the tennis players at the Casino.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Miss Pamela L. Campbell, William Adams Delano, John Campbell White, of Washington, a guest of Lo Roy King; Mrs. Victor Blue, of Washington; Duncan Hanna, of New York, visiting Thomas Hitchcock; guests of Paul A. Andrews; Mr. and Mrs. Francis McGrath, of New York; Mrs. William E. Carter, of Philadelphia; Mrs. John S. Tilson, of New Haven, and B. D. Cruger.

Mrs. George G. Haven is to arrive for the season next Wednesday.

Mrs. J. C. Fremont, of Washington, is to be a week-end guest of Mrs. Sulston Hutchinson.

Mrs. James Griswold Wilcox is entertaining her sister, Miss Elizabeth Nichols, of New York.

Hugh D. Auchincloss has presented two cups to the Newport Golf Club for matches on next Saturday, one cup for the women and the other for the men.

## IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Lenox, July 24.—Mrs. Oscar Lasgill had the children of Stockbridge entertain the Stockbridge colony at a fair this afternoon at Clover-Croft. There were folk and flag dances, drills and songs. At the tables where fancy articles were sold were Mrs. Lasgill and Miss Mary Fanks. Miss Nora Lasgill had charge of the toys, Miss Amy Kohlsaat was at the tea table, and Miss Margaret Fanks in charge of the grab bag.